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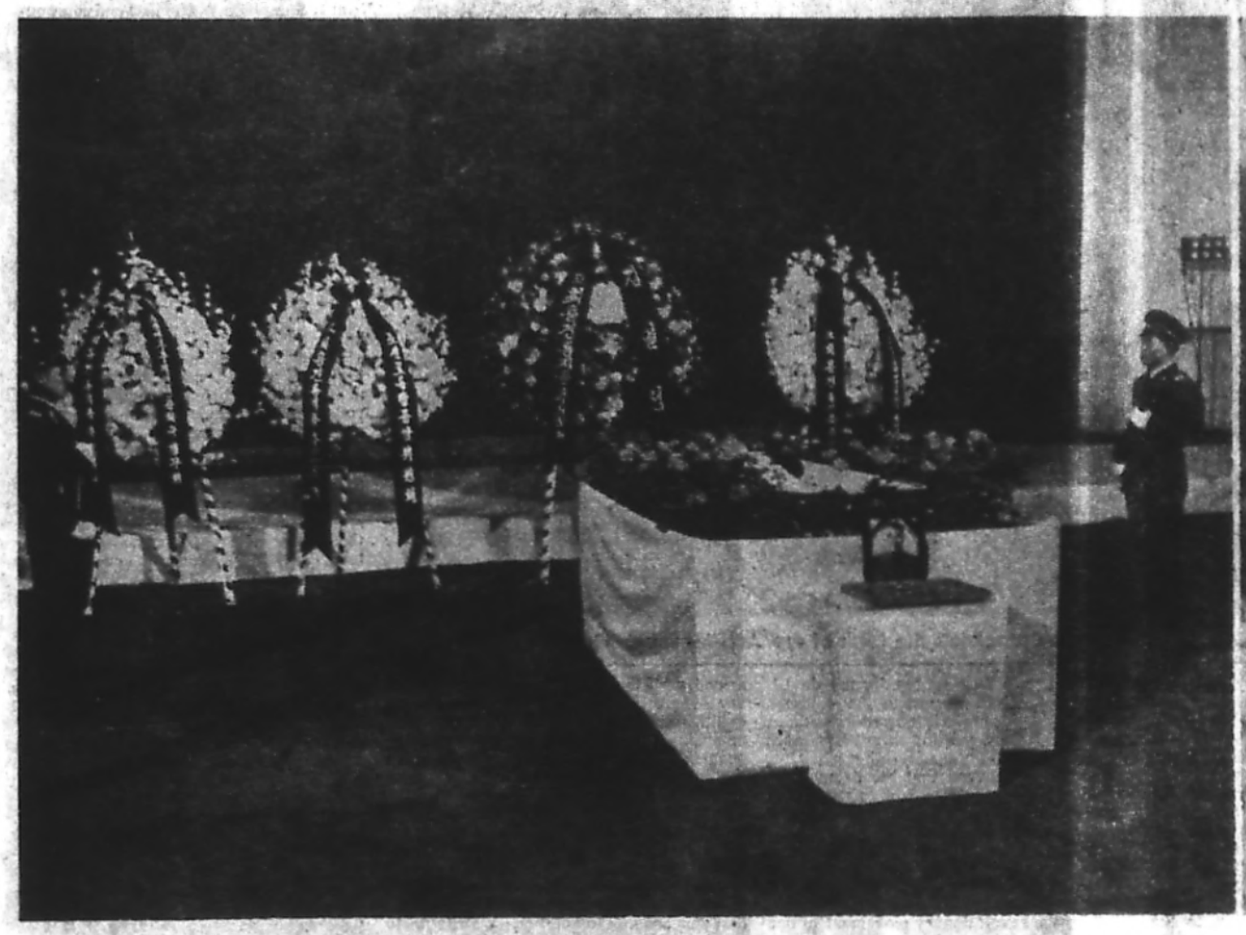
The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Expresses Deep Condolences before Bier of the Late Comrade Choi Yong Kun



The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung together with the Party and government leading cadres pays his last respects with extreme grief to the remains of Comrade Choi Yong Kun

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, on September 20 expressed deep condolences upon the death of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Party, Member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the bier of the deceased.

A wreath sent by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was placed by the side of the bier.

Also placed there were wreaths sent by the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The family and relatives of the deceased were standing by the bier.

A guard of honour lined up by the sides of the bier of the deceased.

Amid the solemn playing of the funeral music the hall was pervaded with deep grief over losing a dear revolutionary comrade.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased with deep grief, expressed profound condolences to the bereaved family of the deceased and gave words of warm consolation.

Comrades Kim Il, Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk, Pak Sung Chul, Choe Hyon, O Jin U, So Chol, Rim Chun Chu, Li Gun Mo, Yon Hyong Muk, Yang Hyong Sop, Chon Mun Sop, O Baek Ryong, Han Ik Su, Li Yong Mu, Hyon Mu Gwang, Kim Yong Nam, Chong Jun Gi, Kim Chol Man, Kang Song San, Ho Dam, Kong Jin Tae, Choe Jae U, Li Jong Ok, Kim Hwan, Yun Gi Bok, Hwang Jang Yop, Kang Hyon Su, Kang Hui Won, Kim Jung Rin, Kim Byong Ha, Hong Gi Mun, Ho Jong Suk, Chon Chang Chol, Kim Guk Hun, Kim Song Ae, Kim I Hun, Chi Jae Ryong, Li Du Chan, O Hyon Ju, Chon Se Bong and Li Myon Sang and wives of leading cadres of the Party and government expressed deep condolences at the bier of the deceased.

OBITUARY NOTICE
Comrade Choi Yong Kun Passes Away

Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Central Committee, and Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, passed away at 23:25 hours on September 19, 1976 at the age of 76 after a long illness.

Comrade Choi Yong Kun was a faithful revolutionary fighter who devoted his all to the successful fulfilment of our revolution, upholding the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with a single heart since he took the road of revolution.

In the dark days of the Japanese imperialist rule, Comrade Choi Yong Kun participated in the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and led by the respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung and fought, with arms in his hand, indomitably and selflessly for the liberation of the fatherland and the freedom and liberation of the people.

In the days of the bloody anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he staunchly defended and carried through the Juche-oriented revolutionary line advanced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the Korean revolution and strove to firmly build up the anti-Japanese armed ranks and expand, strengthen and develop the armed struggle.

After liberation, holding aloft the unique revolutionary line and policies put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he devoted his all to the work of founding the Workers' Party of Korea, the worker-peasant revolutionary power and the Korean People's Army and conducted brisk activities for the people's democratic revolution and the building of a new state.

In the period of the great Fatherland Liberation War of our people against the US imperialists' armed invasion, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, in the capacity of the Minister of National Defence, organised and mobilised People's Army units with good ability in routing the enemy and performed great feats in ensuring the victory in this war, holding aloft the outstanding military idea and Juche-oriented strategic and tactical policies of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

At important posts of the Party and the state, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, in pursuance of the teachings of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, carried out energetic activities for the victory of the socialist revolution and the successful fulfilment of socialist construction and waged a devoted struggle to staunchly defend and uphold the unity and cohesion of our Party based on the Juche idea and consolidate and develop our state and social system.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, he dedicated all his energies to the acceleration of the independent reunification of the fatherland and the nationwide victory of the revolution and, holding aloft the independent and principled foreign policy advanced by the respected and beloved leader, conducted brisk activities to enhance the international position of our Party and our Republic.

Indeed, Comrade Choi Yong Kun, till the last moments of his life, possessed the firm monolithic ideological system of the Party and remained boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, not vacillating in the least under any difficult and complex circumstances and, following the teachings of the great leader, waged a selfless struggle by devoting all his energies for the strengthening and development of our Party and the prosperity and grandeur of the fatherland and the happiness of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Though Comrade Choi Yong Kun passed away the lofty exploits he performed for our Party, fatherland and people will remain long.

May you rest in peace, Comrade!

Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
Central People's Committee of the DPRK
Administration Council of the DPRK

September 19, 1976

Solemn Funeral Accorded to Late Comrade Choi Yong Kun

A State funeral was solemnly held on September 22 in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, for the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun, Member of the Central Committee, and Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee, of the Workers' Party of Korea, Member of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Vice-President of the DPRK.

It was attended by Comrades Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk and Pak Sung Chul, other cadres, veteran anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased.

The bereaved family and relatives of the departed and members of the State Funeral Committee paid their last respects to the remains of Comrade Choi Yong Kun laid in state at the Central Workers' Hall of the General Federation of Trade Unions before the funeral service was started.

At ten a.m. the members of the State Funeral Committee carried the bier out for burial amid the performance of the dirge.

The obituary car was followed by the motorcade carrying the bereft family and relatives of the deceased, members of the State Funeral Committee and condolers.

It arrived at Sinmiri graveyard in the outskirts of Pyongyang.

A guard of honour stood near by the graveyard.

A solemn funeral service was held on the spot, emceed by Comrade Chon Chang Chol.

Comrade Kim Dong Gyu made a funeral oration on behalf of the CC of the WPK, the CPC of the DPRK and Administration Council of the DPRK.

Letters and telegrams of condolence sent from different parts of the country, Korean overseas organizations and compatriots and various foreign countries in token of respects to the memory of the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun were introduced.

The bier was buried, when the dirge was played, followed by a gun volley for the dead.

Now, the bereaved family and relatives of the deceased, members of the State Funeral Committee and veteran anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters had to bid their last farewell to Comrade Choi Yong Kun who dedicated his life whole-heartedly to the sacred struggle for the revolutionary cause of Juche under the leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and threw the soil over the bier with extreme grief.

Members of the State Funeral Committee and condolers observed a moment's silence to the memory of the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun amid the playing of the dirge.

The bereaved family and relatives affirmed their determination to remain loyal to the fatherly leader and the glorious Party down through generations, following the example of Comrade Choi Yong Kun who practiced infinite loyalty to the great leader to the last moment of his life.

The CC of the WPK, the CPC of the DPRK and the Administration Council of the DPRK decided to hold a State funeral for the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun, and formed the State Funeral Committee.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung became a member of the committee. Comrades Kim Il, Kim Dong Gyu, Kang Ryang Uk and Pak Sung Chul and other leading cadres were also its members.

Informed of the death of Comrade Choi Yong Kun, the cadres and functionaries of the CC of the WPK, the CPC of the DPRK, the DPRK Administration Council, committees and ministries of the DPRK Administration Council, the central organs, political parties, social organizations and the Pyongyang city organs of Party and power, the veteran anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and servicemen of the Korean People's Army visited the bier of the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun and expressed their condolences.

A wreath was laid on September 21 before the bier of the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun by the staffers of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Pyongyang and the personnel of the Liaison Office of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean and Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission—the wreath sent by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, First Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

A moment's silence was observed by them for the departed and the condolers' book signed.

Foreign diplomatic envoys in

(Continued on Page 2)

DPRK Permanent Observer in UN Issues Statement

Kwon Min Jun, Permanent Observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the United Nations, made public on September 21 a statement in connection with the fact that with the 31st Session of the UN General Assembly at hand, the co-sponsors of the agenda item and draft resolution "On removing the danger of war and maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea" have withdrawn their agenda item and draft resolution pertaining to it on their own initiative.

Noting that this step taken in consideration of the will of many UN member states hoping that there will be no debate on the Korean question at the UN General Assembly this year, that the resolution of last year's General Assembly be fulfilled at an early date and that a rational measure be taken for the relaxation of tension and the consolidation of peace in Korea is a constructive initiative urging the United States to practically respond to the just resolution of our side adopted at the UN General Assembly last year, the statement supported this step.

The statement urged the United States not to tenaciously cling to a "two Koreas" policy but to pay due attention to the sincere step taken by the co-sponsors of the draft resolution of our side and speedily put into effect the just resolution adopted last year, the resolution calling for the dissolution of the "UN Command", withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea and replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. (KCNA)

The Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives New Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Republic of Iraq to DPRK

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 10 received Fathi Hussein Al-Ali, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the DPRK.

Present on the occasion was Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

Abdul Amir Abbas Al-Rubaie, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Embassy of the Republic of Iraq in Pyongyang, was also present.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Pak Sung Chul**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received messages greeting the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, from Comrade **Ton Duc Thang**, President of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, Comrade **Le Duan**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, Comrade **Truong Chinh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the SRVN, and Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Premier of the Government of the SRVN; Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the MPR, and Comrade **Z. Batmunkh**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the MPR; Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the CC of the Albanian Workers' Party, Comrade **Haxhi Lieshi**, Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the Albanian People's Republic, and Comrade **Mehmet Shehu**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the APR; Comrade **Janos Kadar**, First Secretary of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Comrade **Pal Losonczi**, President of the Presidium of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Comrade **Lágyár GYörgy**, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the HPR, and **Khieu Samphan**, President of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Cambodia, and **Pol Pot**, Prime Minister of the Government of Democratic Cambodia.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK from Comrade **Josip Broz Tito**, Chairman of the Yugoslav League of Communists and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; **Michel Micombero**, General Secretary of the Party of National Unity and Progress of Burundi and President and Head of the Government of the Republic of Burundi; **Agostinho Neto**, Chairman of the Angolan People's Liberation Movement and President of the People's Republic of Angola; and **Alvaro Cunhal**, in the name of the CC of the Portuguese Communist Party; and from **the Executive Committee of the Left Socialist Party of Denmark** and the **Parliamentary Group of the LSPD**.

✦ The great leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages of greetings on the occasion of the 28th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK from **Suharto**, President of the Republic of Indonesia; Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; **Mohammed Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt; **Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi**, Chairman of the Command Council of the Arab Republic of Yemen and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia; **Ahmed Sekou Toure**, President of the Republic of Guinea; **Dawda Kairaba Jawara**, President of the Republic of the Gambia; **Olav the Fifth**, King of the Kingdom of Norway; **Margrethe the Second**, Queen of the Kingdom of Denmark; **Kristjan Eldjarn**, President of the Republic of Iceland; **Hafez Al Assad**, President of the Syrian Arab Republic; **Julius K. Nyerere**, President of the United Republic of Tanzania; **Mohammed Reza Pahlavi**, Shahanshah of Iran; **Gaafar Mohamed Nimeri**, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; **Tuanku Yahya Petra Ibni Al Marhum Sultan Ibrahim**, King of Malaysia; **Mohammed Daud**, Head of State of the Republic of Afghanistan; **Rudolf Kirohsclaeger**, President of the Republic of Austria; **Leopold Sedar Senghor**, President of the Republic of Senegal; **Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Deva**, King of the Kingdom of Nepal; **El-Hadj Aboubakar Sangoule Lamizana**, President of the Republic of Upper Volta; **Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed**, President of the Republic of India; **Urho Kekkonen**, President of the Republic of Finland; **Houari Boumedienne**, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; **Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq; **Didier Ratsiraka**, President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; **Habyarimana Juvenal**, President of the Republic of Rwanda and Founder and Chairman of the National Revolutionary Movement for Development; **Mathieu Kerekou**, President of the People's Republic of Benin; **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands; **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone; **Basos Lisarides**, Chairman of the CC of the Socialist Party of Cyprus; and **Sam Nujoma**, President of the South West Africa People's Organization.

Immortal Traces

First Gun Report of Revolution That Reverberated Through Antu Forests

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung proclaims the birth of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army

April 25, 1932.

The primeval forests of Antu were in a whirlpool of immense emotions and excitement.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation and legendary hero in the anti-Japanese struggle, founded the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army (the Korean People's Revolutionary Army), the first revolutionary armed forces of our people, with the young revolutionaries of Juche-type whom he himself brought up through a long-drawn struggle, as the core and proclaimed it to the whole world.

On the historic day Kang Ban Sok, mother of Korea, went up the hill of Togijom village together with her two young sons, though she was ailing.

Atop the hill she could see the armed ranks of sturdy guerrillas that lined up, with the red flag fluttering in the vernal wind at the fore, against the forests robed in green, and the imposing figure of her son who stood at the head of the ranks came within her ken. She hastened her steps with a throbbing heart.

The great leader walked up to his mother and took off his cap.

A bright smile spread across the mother's face as she looked at her son with fathomlessly affectionate eyes.

How eagerly they waited for the day!

The mother got nearer to the columns and blessed the familiar guerrillas without reserve, tenderly passing her hand over theirs.

She firmly believed that the detachment would grow in scope and strength a hundred, a thousand times and bring the day of fatherland restoration.

The foundation of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army by the great leader was, indeed, a great historic event which brought about a new turn in the development of the revolutionary movement of our people and a stern sentence which was passed upon the Japanese imperialist aggressors.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"With the founding of the Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army we have prepared the motive force which will take charge of the armed struggle, the main stream of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our country, and become able to administer a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and develop the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country onto a higher stage."

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army was the revolutionary armed forces of the working class who were firmly armed with the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader, and fought for the national independence and social emancipation of our people; it was the people's army who strove devotedly in the interests of the people, maintaining close ties of kinship with them.

And it was the revolutionary army of proletarian internationalism who fought for the triumphant advancement of the world revolution.

It was not until the founding of the KPRA guided by the immortal Juche idea that our people's revolutionary struggle to regain the lost sovereignty of the nation entered a new stage and our people's centuries-old desire to have their own revolutionary army was brilliantly realized.

In the period from the formation of the Down-with-Imperialism Union to the founding of the KPRA, the great leader exerted much effort, treading the thorny path of the Korean revolution. Nothing can stand comparison with the depth of his pioneer investigation, the arduousness of his struggle and the sagaciousness of his leadership.

The author of "A Short History of the Korean Revolutionary Movement Abroad", published in south Korea immediately after liberation, wrote in the chapter entitled "Kim Il Sung's Activity Unrivalled in Swiftness":

"He (the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung—Ed.) who fostered courage in the vast Liaoho plain (Wuchiatzu) and hardened his body through strong waves of the Sungari River appeared like the morning star rising in the eastern sky, breaking long-drawn silence, in a definite attitude—to finally overthrow Japanese imperialism and liberate small and weak nations in the East—after the provocation of the Manchurian Incident in 1931."

The road of struggle to put the revolutionary struggle of our people on the track of independence was quite complex and arduous.

In those days everything had to be settled by one's own efforts. With his profound thinking and spirit of inquiry and through vigorous struggles the great leader awakened the popular masses from a slumber thousands of years long, inspiring them with independence and creativeness, and brought up a new generation of young revolutionary vanguards one after another.

Looking forward confidently to the day when the seeds of revolution—those with the Juche-motivated revolutionary world outlook—though they were now small in number, would grow into hundreds or thousands, the great leader would willingly make a night journey covering hundreds of ri and do toilsome work serving as a farm hand in order to bring up one or two revolutionaries.

Thanks to the extraordinary and seasoned leadership and energetic activities of the great leader, our people could greet the glorious day which would shine brilliantly in the history of mankind.

It was the historic day when the first gun shot declaring the foundation of the Juche-based revolutionary armed forces rang out. Of course, in the forests of Antu there was no vast square. Nor military music was played, nor any marvellous military parade demonstrating up-to-date weapons was held, though in general such functions would take place to celebrate the birth of an army. True, the military uniforms of the guerrillas and their weapons were so simple as to be rarely seen in any other army on its founding.

But in them there was something great which no army had ever possessed. Their ideas and desire were noble and their approach to things was correct, in a word, they equipped themselves with the loftiest revolutionary world outlook which no other army could have.

Their detachment was a glorious contingent—ranks of loyal fighters having the great leader under whose care they were brought up as they were.

History witnessed a great reality, i.e., their ranks that faithfully followed the great leader holding him in high esteem were growing into indestructible revolutionary ranks which would shake the world.

Li Chang Gyu

Our Rural Banking System, Contributor to Solution of Rural Question (3)

Under the wise guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peasants' bank rendered a distinct service to solution of the rural question during the period of socialist transformation of agriculture.

The respected and beloved leader set it as one of the principles of agricultural cooperation to strengthen guidance of the Party and the state and increase their support in this movement, and he attached great importance to raising the function and role of this bank.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The peasants' bank has very important task and role to play in consolidation and development of the agricultural cooperative economy and in promotion of the agricultural cooperative movement.

"In carrying on the work to loan funds and other business affairs in future the peasants' bank should place the main accent on developing agriculture and improving the peasants' life rapidly."

Enhancing the function and role of the peasants' bank during the period of agricultural cooperation was, firstly, needed to let it perform the role of stronghold more satisfactorily in giving effective financial support of the state to the agricultural cooperative movement by way of increasing the loan of money to the fledgling cooperatives and directing constant attention to their management, and, secondly, to shore up the cooperatives' very weak economic foundation.

In fact, adequately financing agricultural cooperatives organized soon after the ceasefire was one of the key issues in solidifying their economic foundation and fully displaying their advantage. The need for this was keenly felt especially at the experimental stage of the agricultural cooperative movement. It was because the rapid consolidation of the cooperative economy to give it superiority over the individual farming would facilitate the development of this movement into a mass stage.

In view of the urgent need for the Party and the state to increase their support, their financial support in particular, to the cooperative movement and on the basis of a scientific analysis of the actual state of financial affairs in the rural community, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth a most correct financial policy so that the peasants' bank could go a long way toward the socialist transformation of agriculture.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The peasants' bank should preferentially meet the financial demand of agricultural cooperatives. It should lend money to agricultural cooperatives on a long-term basis as the fund to buy draught oxen and farming facilities.

"Officials of the peasants' bank should always bring themselves closer to the reality of the rural community and acquaint themselves deeply with the actual situation of agricultural cooperatives one by one and steadily improve and strengthen the financial support to them."

In accordance with the respected and beloved leader's policy the peasants' bank held fast to the principle of loaning out preferentially to the newly-organized agricultural cooperatives. Long-term loan redeemable in four years at the maximum was granted to the agricultural cooperatives and short-term loan went to individual peasants. The interest on the former was fixed far lower than that on the latter.

The application of the aforesaid principle in bank loan not only contributed to rapidly fortifying the agricultural cooperatives' economic foundation and displaying its advantage but also played an important part in encouraging individual peasants to join the cooperatives voluntarily.

At the time when the agricultural cooperative movement was progressing on a mass scale, the state funds were also used as the source of loaning by the peasants' bank.

As mentioned before, the peasants' bank, a cooperative credit organ, raised the lendable funds on its own—by encouraging investment and savings.

This sort of funds, however, was not large enough to fully meet the agricultural cooperatives' financial demand that grew rapidly as their number increased and their economy expanded on a nation-wide scale with fast progress in the cooperative movement.

Meanwhile, the socialist accumulation augmented at fast rate and the financial foundation of the country became solid still more in those days, as production increased sharply in all branches of the national economy. This opened up possibilities for the state to meet the financial demand of agricultural cooperatives with its own funds. This allowed the peasants' bank to increase its own funds and, at the same time, use more state funds.

It gave financial support to agricultural cooperatives opportunely and properly, basing itself on day-to-day first-hand information of the actual state of their economic affairs and on correct calculation of their financial needs. Thus, it performed a great role in consolidating and developing the cooperative economy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an original policy that called for transforming the rural banking system and forming the rural credit cooperatives to fit in with the new circumstances where the socialist transformation of the rural economy was nearing completion, and gave intelligent guidance for its implementation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"...the socialist reorganization of our rural community needs simultaneous development of the consumers' cooperatives and the credit cooperatives....

"It is advisable to reorganize the peasants' bank into a state-run agricultural bank and settle accounts with its shareholders. Then, they should be induced to invest the money in forming a credit cooperative in each rural *ri*".

As the advanced socialist relation of production was holding sway in the countryside, the rural economy was confronted with a formidable task to reinforce the socialist system established in the countryside and, on this basis, develop the agricultural productive forces and raise the farmers' living standards still higher. So, there arose a need to reorganize, in conformity with the new demand of the reality, the peasants' bank into a state-run bank whereby the state would give greater financial support to the agricultural cooperatives, strengthen its guidance and control over them with utmost responsibility.

As already mentioned, the main business of the peasants' bank was to meet the demand of peasants for funds in their agricultural production and their occasional demand for living expense, whereas the state-run agricultural bank was to deal mainly with the business of loaning out for agricultural production. Such being the case, it was necessary to newly form the rural credit cooperatives so as to temporarily help the peasants cover their living expenses.

It was essential also to elimination of the last vestige of capitalist exploitation and sure victory of socialism in the realm of rural credit.

Exploitation through usury by some undesirable, rich peasants and profiteers lingered in our countryside during the period of agricultural cooperation, though it was not a noticeable phenomenon.

Here are a few instances to cite: Money was lent to the peasants covertly, and high interest or a lot of goods were demanded in return. Loans were made in kind under the tacit agreement that a larger sum of money or commission would be paid back. The peasants were induced to breed calves or young pigs and compelled to give their owners in the amount of one-half of the calved or the farrowed.

In order to root out such practices of exploitation the credit cooperative had to be established in rural village, a unit which was well informed about the living conditions of individual cooperative members.

The great leader made it certain that the reorganization of the peasants' bank into an agricultural bank was preceded by formation of the rural credit cooperatives, and suggested their organizational principles and the methods of their management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The credit cooperative should help its members remedy their minor troubles. It is to raise its funds by calling in shares. If its funds fall short, the agricultural bank can give it a little help. It may deal with savings, too."

The funds of credit cooperative consisted of the money invested by the peasants, the money deposited in it and the loan made from the agricultural bank. Each share was priced at five *won*. Peasants were allowed to buy the shares without restriction—as many as they could afford.

The rural credit cooperative was formed in every *ri*, and also in fishing villages. Its nationwide network was formed in only two months or three. Afterwards, the credit cooperatives were absorbed by the agricultural cooperatives as the latter were amalgamated with *ri* as a unit, and their business was transferred to the credit section of the management board of the agricultural and the fishery cooperative.

The credit cooperative (or the aforesaid credit section) granted loan to its members to help them meet the expenses for side line and the urgent needs for money to buy consumer goods.

Its highest body was the general membership meeting or the conference of their representatives, and the democratic principle was observed in its management.

As a rule, loans were granted exclusively to its members who invested. But bereaved families of revolutionists and supportless people were exception, even if they didn't invest.

Money was loaned out within the limit of 200 *won*, in case the agricultural cooperative management board okayed the application of its members. The time of year-end account settlement was set as the deadline of redemption.

Extremely low interest was set on the loan. Part of the profit earned by the credit cooperatives was set aside as joint funds and the rest was paid to shareholders as dividend.

The credit cooperative was a most adequate establishment that could satisfactorily meet the occasional demand of the agricultural cooperative members for living expenses, following the principle that the Party and state were to be responsible not only for the guidance in the management of agricultural cooperatives but also for looking after the life of their members.

The reorganization of the peasants' bank into the agricultural bank was done by the government decree. The agricultural bank, run with state funds, gave financial support to both the agricultural and credit cooperatives and guided and controlled their management.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of establishing the rural credit cooperatives and reorganizing the peasants' bank into the agricultural bank was a unique policy that gave a most correct pointer to the solution of the problem of socialist rural banking on the steadfast stand of Juche.

As a result of the successful execution of this policy, our agricultural bank and credit cooperative played a great role in further consolidating the socialist rural economy, particularly in quickly developing the productive forces of agriculture and rooting up the capitalist exploitation in the domain of rural credit, around the time when agricultural cooperation was brought to completion.

The End

"The Panmunjom Incident Raises Once Again the Urgent Necessity of Getting US Troops Out of South Korea"

Editorial of US Newspaper "the Guardian"

The US newspaper "the Guardian" recently carried an editorial praising the resolute stand taken by the Korean people over the Panmunjom incident provoked by the US imperialists and exposing the sorry sight of the US imperialists as an underdog, according to a report from New York.

The editorial under the heading "A Victory of Valiant Korea" said:

The bourgeois press is trumpeting the outcome of the recent near-war crisis in Korea as a "victory" for the United States.

If "victory" is calculated in terms of having been able to cut down a tree under protection of a huge military machine, perhaps this interpretation is correct.

But a political or moral victory it certainly was not. In fact, it was just the opposite, with the heroic people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gaining all the honours for standing up to imperialist threats while seeking a reasonable solution. The United States came out of it looking ridiculous.

At least on this issue, what can be said in retrospect?

The Pentagon now admits that it unsuccessfully tried to cut down the tree in the Panmunjom truce zone before the incident which led to casualties on both sides in mid-August. This means the United States anticipated there would be a serious confrontation when it sent its forces back to eliminate the tree the second time. This second attempt was timed to coincide with the Republican convention, where President Ford had been under fire by the far right for not "standing up" to communism.

It was at this juncture that the Government of the DPRK announced its willingness to defend its national rights against any imperialist aggression and put forward serious proposals to deal with the question reasonably.

The United States was forced to follow Pyongyang's reasonable suggestions or it would expose itself as a naked aggressor.

In the end, all Washington got out of it was a black eye internationally.

The DPRK received the support of the non-aligned, progressive and socialist world.

Korea's willingness to defend independence against imperialism, even at the risk of a war with a much more powerful country, is a good example to all the world people. In this they relied essentially on themselves, stood firm on the front line and prepared for a showdown to protect national sovereignty.

The Panmunjom incident raises once again the urgent necessity of getting US troops out of south Korea. As long as they remain the possibility of a war is imminent. The entire progressive world should take up the demand for the immediate withdrawal of Washington's legions. In the United States it is the responsibility of the people's movements to devote more attention to this question, lest some absurd pretext such as removing a tree leads the world's most vicious imperialism into another war on the tinder box, Korean peninsula.

(KCNA)

(Continued from Page 1)

Pyongyang laid a wreath before the bier in the name of the diplomatic corps in the DPRK, observed a moment's silence to his memory and signed the condolers' book on the same day.

The same day wreaths were laid before the bier by the Embassies of the People's Republic of China, Democratic Cambodia, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, the Republic of Iraq and the Republic of Cuba and Mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Pyongyang.

Besides, Dumitru Popa, Ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic to the DPRK, and staffers of the RSR Embassy laid a wreath before the bier on September 22—the wreath sent in the joint names of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council of the RSR—and observed a moment's silence for the deceased.

Ambassador Dumitru Popa said that he was authorized by the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council of the Romanian Socialist Republic to express their deep sympathy with the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the bereaved family of the departed.

Meanwhile, the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) put up a portrait of the late Comrade Choi Yong Kun in state at the Korean Hall in Tokyo. The mourners were received there from 3:00 p.m. on September 21.

Also a wreath was sent from General Felix Molloum Ngakoutu Bey-Ndi, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Chad, Head of State and Prime Minister of the Republic of Chad.

The wreath was placed on the grave of the deceased on September 23.

Bluff of Adherents of "Strength"

These days Ford and his caboodle, arbitrarily distorting the truth of the incident that broke out at Panmunjom a month ago, are loudly advertising that the United States "demonstrated" its "strength" and "capacity" in this incident.

Their aim sought in this propaganda campaign, presumably, is to boost their prestige by four-flushing.

But the bluff of Ford only sheds a revealing light on the impudent brigandish nature and effrontery of US imperialism which indulges itself in aggression against other countries.

The recent incident is a rarity in the US history of aggression interwoven throughout with trickeries, both in view of the fact that it was directly organized and commanded by the US President and in view of the viciousness and craftiness of its methods.

As its truth was fully disclosed, the Panmunjom incident was the one provoked by the US imperialists under a carefully preconceived plan to challenge us to a conflict and use it for their foul political end.

This was clearly borne out by the course of the incident.

After they caused a clash in the joint security area the US imperialists lost no time to clamour about "counter-actions" and kicked up the frantic racket of massing their armed forces in south Korea and its adjacent waters.

The US troops occupying south Korea and the puppet army under the US army commander were ordered to be in "emergency alert" and got ready for action in full combat array, the US troops and air force were transferred to south Korea from the US mainland, Japanese bases and Guam and a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier trailed by a flotilla of frigates and guided missile cruiser and nuclear-powered submarines were sent to the south Korean waters.

This rendered the situation of our country extremely tense and screwed up the tension to the point of explosion.

It goes without saying that such military actions are an unpardonable challenge to us.

Their feverish war racket culminated in what they call "tree cutting operation".

Three days after the clash at Panmunjom the US imperialists sent hundreds of armed personnel again to the spot where the incident happened to fell a tree in a robber-like manner under the cover of scores of helicopters, jet fighters and "B-52" strategic bombers.

The United States, a big country, mobilized such a large armed force only to cut down a poplar tree in Korea thousands of miles away from the US mainland, the tree in the joint security area of Panmunjom. This makes it self-evident that from the outset the US imperialists pursued an ominous political aim in provoking the incident.

What cannot be overlooked on any account is the fact that US President Ford himself commanded this monstrous "operation".

As for the poplar tree at issue, it is a tree of our country, be it in the north or in the south. It is ridiculous that the US President obsessed with a dream of world domination directly commanded the "operation" to chop down the tree. At the same time, it indicates that the recent incident was a meticulously-premeditated case and shows how disgracefully he acts to attain his political end.

The Panmunjom incident is precisely a product of the mean political plot of US imperialism.

The incident was projected by Ford to justify the policy of military occupation of south Korea and the concentration of armed forces there and to nurse a favourable constituency in the presidential elections as his position has become unfavourable because of the serious political and economic crises of the United States at home and abroad and due to the miscarriage of his reactionary policy.

Furthermore, through the incident Ford obviously tried to encourage and boost the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique utterly forsaken by the people.

Having framed up such tricky incident for his sordid political aim, he threatened and blackmailed us. This cannot but be an insult to us.

After the provocation of the Panmunjom incident Ford concentrated armed forces in south Korea and threatened and blackmailed us. This offers a reminder of the "gunboat policy" of his predecessors who sent warships to threaten us in the past whenever they were hit hard while intruding into our country and committing provocations.

Our people are a dignified people who value the honour and independence of the nation. We cannot permit any infringement upon our national dignity and honour, nor can we tolerate any affront to us.

We are prepared to firmly defend every inch of the soil of our country from the encroachment of the enemy. We will never allow anyone to lay a finger at will even on a single mountain, a single river, a single tree and a single blade of grass in our land.

When the US imperialists were threatening us, sending in huge armed forces after the provocation of the Panmunjom incident, there were some people who, frightened by it, were running helter-skelter. It was, indeed, something worth seeing.

The US imperialists are still trying to make a big show of power when the Panmunjom incident has come to an end with the change of security arrangements in the joint security area on our initiative.

Proof of this is that Ford and Kissinger are loudly talking about the recent change of security arrangements to make believe that it was a "demonstration" of their "strength" and "capacity" and an expression of our "apology".

This is a vicious tricky propaganda launched by them to save their face because they have been put on the defensive and passive, as the truth of the Panmunjom incident provoked by them has been fully revealed to the world and the correctness of the change of security arrangements on our initiative has widely been known at home and abroad.

As to the change of security arrangements in the joint security area, it is aimed to prevent the provocation of the US imperialists in this area, keep ourselves aloof from it and bar the US imperialists from using it for a political purpose.

The US imperialists must give up the bad habit of distorting the truth of facts arbitrarily.

The recent incident glaringly showed what the "strength" and "capacity" much vaunted by Ford and Kissinger are like.

Was it a "demonstration" of "strength" and "capacity" that the President mobilized strategic bombers and even a nuclear-powered aircraft carrier and commanded the felling of a tree?

The US imperialists attempt to threaten and frighten someone, bragging about "strength" and the like. But gone are the days when they could subdue others with it.

Our people are not a people who will yield to the threat of the US imperialists and reconcile themselves to national insult and humiliation by the enemy.

We will deal a well-deserved counter-blow at any threat of the enemy and mete out a severe punishment to him if he dare attack us.

No matter how hard Ford and Kissinger may try to make a show of power, they will get nothing from it. It will only disclose the vicious and crafty nature of an imperialist robber with added clarity.

The US imperialists had better stop bluffing and act with discretion.

Commentator

The shadow of death follows the Yankee imperialists

Traitor Pak Jung Hi: "Biggest Prison Warden"

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has pointed out:

"The policy of military fascist dictatorship pursued in south Korea today has assumed unprecedented ferocity and barbarity and has become a prototype of vicious fascist rule by the imperialists over their colonies. The US imperialist aggressors and their puppets, while manufacturing numerous wicked fascist laws, greatly increased their repressive apparatuses, and covered the whole of south Korea with military, police, intelligence and special agent networks, thereby turning it into a living hell of terrorism and murder."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is a human butcher and fanatic fascist murderer. So well trained, he is as ferocious and brutal as the Japanese imperialists, as barbaric and cunning as the US imperialists. He is a fascist tyrant who excels even Hitler and Tojo in outrageousness and cruelty and a devil-may-care military gangster who has turned south Korea into a huge "prison". Little wonder he is given a bad nickname "warden of the biggest prison".

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique are a pack of heinous fascist hangmen, a gang of slaughterers of people. Ever since their usurpation of the puppet regime under the manipulation of US imperialism, fascist draconic laws have been rigged up or revised for the worse. Their number now runs into upwards of 5,000, or some 1,700 more than the figure which surpassed 3,300 under the traitor Syngman Rhee's rule.

Take the ill-famed "anti-communist law" enacted in 1961 for an instance. It is aimed at cracking down on and meting out punishment to all the political parties, organizations and individuals that aspire after national reunification and democracy.

It is "stipulated" in this evil law that any organization which "praises or sympathizes with" the northern half of the Republic is to be harshly suppressed and dissolved, with the label of an "anti-national setup" being put on it, and that the members of such organization and even those who get in touch with them are to be punished under the accusation of their being communists.

On the strength of the fascist draconic laws including the "anti-communist law", the fascist hangmen disbanded all progressive political parties and social organizations, closed the press organs, randomly arrested, imprisoned and killed hundreds of thousands of revolutionists, patriots, political figures and people of various other strata in south Korea on the charges of having been involved in all sorts of "cases" they themselves fabricated.

Meanwhile, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique planted the most wicked hooligans and terrorists in all their power machines—the puppet government bodies—from top to bottom. They newly set up or greatly expanded intelligence services including the notorious south "Korean Central Intelligence Agency" ("KCIA") and military-police repressive apparatuses.

The "KCIA" is a terrorist tool unprecedented in scale, manned with above 15,000 operatives and more than 400,000 political agents. It is a repressive setup of the worst type in history that adopted in toto the diabolism and barbarism of the CIA and FBI of the United States, "Gestapo" of Hitler Germany and the special service agency of Japan, plus the ferocity and brutality of military gangsterism.

Besides, the puppet armed and police forces have been beefed up. The puppet army is now 700,000 strong, comprising 29 divisions and 4 brigades (16 divisions at the time of military coup). The puppet police setups have increased in number—from some 2,200 to above 2,600—

(Continued on Page 4)

SOUTH KOREA'S RUINOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS SHAKES PAK JUNG HI PUPPET REGIME TO ITS FOUNDATION

Decline in Production and Disorderly Circulation System

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"Reduced to a military appendage of US imperialism, the south Korean economy is faced with unavoidable ruin."

The catastrophic crisis of the south Korean economy is borne out by the fact that production is falling off sharply at the "government-managed enterprises" and all other enterprises owned by the comprador capitalists which are the economic foothold of US imperialism for colonial rule over south Korea and its lackeys Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and that these enterprises are going bankrupt one after another.

The comprador capitalists' enterprises in the fields of sugar refining, milling, chemical fibre and plywood manufacturing industries depend almost entirely on foreign markets.

According to the data released by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, as of the end of September last year the equipment operation rate of these enterprises fell by more than 40 per cent as compared with the close of 1974, and this year it keeps coming down.

During the same period even the trifling amount of manufactured goods were stacked in godowns and stocks on hand increased by 33 to 76 per cent. Last year more than 50 per cent of raw silk and almost the whole quantity of cement and iron and steel goods were kept in idle in stock.

Not long ago the south Korean "Radio Christian" announced that 39 per cent of the cement factories were now curtailing operation owing to the increase of dead stock. In the "industrial districts" formed by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique with the introduction of foreign monopoly capital, over 230 enterprises suspended operations or went bankrupt as of the close of last year.

This shows that most of the comprador capitalists' enterprises built with foreign capital are barely keeping themselves in existence because of serious financial difficulty.

The disorder of the circulation system caused by the overall decline in industrial production and the currency inflation without precedent fully reflects the south Korean economy's ruinous crisis.

In 1974 and 1975 alone, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique lifted prices of commodities and various charges under puppet government control on nearly 70 occasions. As of the end of 1975 rice price rose by 298 per cent, prices of coal and oil products by 295.7 per cent, prices of footwear by 134.5 per cent, electric charges by 19 per cent, traffic expenses by 62.4 per cent, water charges by 50.6 per cent and tolls by 47.8 per cent as against 1970.

During this period the wholesale price went up by 91.2 per cent in south Korea.

The ruinous economic crisis in south Korea seriously affects the living of the people. Successive bankruptcy of enterprises threw a large number of people out of employment and an unheard-of rise in prices brought on the people the greatest hardships of life in history. The real income of the labouring people dropped to 65 per cent over the past two years.

The grave economic crisis in south Korea is ascribable to the policy of US imperialism for reducing south Korea to its colony and military base and to the predatory subjugation policy of US and Japanese monopoly capital. And it is an inevitable outcome of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's flunkeyist, treacherous act of dependence on the outside forces.

Chang Ik Su

Medium and small enterprises go into bankruptcy under the pressure of the US and Japanese monopolies and due to the anti-popular policy of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique

Dependent Economy

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's machination for the induction of foreign capital under the pretext of "modernization" is further accelerating the subordination and destruction of the south Korean economy.

The foreign capital introduced into south Korea by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique following their "seizure of power" amounts to 6,816.3 million dollars.

Today in south Korea 100 per cent of the fertilizer industry, 98.7 per cent of the oil refining industry, 97 per cent of the electric and electronics industries, 98 per cent of the foodstuff industry, 84 per cent of textiles and sundries, 100 per cent of the construction industry, 56 per cent of electric power and 92 per cent of transport are in the possession of US and Japanese monopoly capital.

The south Korean economy is held in bondage to foreign monopoly capital in all spheres—funds, materials, techniques, etc. Production, distribution and consumption are all intended solely for the interests of the foreign monopoly capitalists and all the processes of reproduction are under their tight control.

This is testified, first of all, by the fact that the bulk of business funds consist of foreign capital and the proportion of foreign capital is on the steady increase from year to year.

To cite an instance, the proportion of foreign capital in the capital structure of the south Korean enterprises was 40.8 per cent in 1970, 75.9 per cent in the first half of 1974 and 81.4 per cent in the first half of 1975.

The dependence of the south Korean economy on foreign countries is now 80-100 per cent. South Korea relies on the United States and Japan for 64.4 per cent of raw materials, 73.5 per cent of equipment and 84.5 per cent of consumption goods.

The electric power, oil refining and chemical industries and transport are dependent upon the United States for oil supply and the chemical fibre industry relies on Japan for raw materials. Such being the situation, if the supply of US oil and Japanese raw materials for chemical fibre is cut off only a day, the south Korean enterprises in these domains stop production.

This proves that the south Korean economy is an out-and-out dependent economy.

Li Sun Rim

Due to the indiscriminate induction of foreign capital by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, the south Korean economy today has become fastened tighter to the chariot of foreign monopolies as their appendage and the south Korean people have got bogged down in a slough of an international debtor in the proper sense of the word.

Even according to the cur-

Exorbitant Debt

tailed figures they themselves made public, the principal of the "loan" the puppet clique had to pay ran into 5,781 million dollars and the already-accumulated interests reached some 8,090 million dollars as of the end of 1975.

Besides, the returnable foreign currency including foreigners' money on deposit and the import and export guarantee fund mounted up to over 1,000 million dollars and, when other kinds of debt are added up, the total liabilities of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique exceed the mark of 15,000 million dollars by far. This amount is over 110 times as much as the foreign liabilities of south Korea in 1960 that aggregated 134.6 million dollars.

The foreign debt of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is equivalent to 7,200,000,000,000 *won* in south Korean currency.

Indeed, the figure amounts to more than three times the scale of the budget of the south Korean puppet government for this year. This means that the foreign debt per head of the south Korean population is bigger than 200,000 *won* on an average.

Nonetheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique again had a loan of 1,142 million dollars from foreign countries in the first quarter year.

Such a situation is weakening the economic foothold of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to the extreme and preannouncing their downfall.

Kim Su Nam

Huge Trade Deficit

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique fell into a debt to the tune of 657 million dollars in trade with Japan in the first half of this year, according to a report from Seoul.

The puppet clique raised a cry on September 14, saying that this huge deficit came because Japan unilaterally "tightened control on import".

This shows that the south Korean foreign trade serves the interests of the Japanese monopolies and the south Korean puppets are left more dependent on Japan in their trade with her.

If things go on like this, the south Korean puppet clique will be saddled with a debt well over 1,200 million dollars at the end of the year in trade with Japan alone, reports say.

Hong Gi Nam

Medium and Small Enterprises Go into Bankruptcy

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"South Korea's industry is bankrupt. Oppressed by American monopoly capital and comprador capital, national industry is disintegrating even more and is steadily advancing towards bankruptcy and ruin."

Today the medium and small enterprises representing national industry of south Korea, drawn into the vortex of bankruptcy, are "completely stifled".

Already in 1974 over 2,000 enterprises of this kind suspended operations or went bankrupt owing to the shortage of raw materials and funds and to the marketing difficulties. And in the first half of last year alone, more than 3,000 units went into bankruptcy.

During the period from January to early March this year over 700 units were drawn into this vortex. Many enterprises are either not functioning or are operating below capacity.

Small wonder that a south Korean publication lamented for the ruinous state of these enterprises with these remarks: "Not a single day passes without hearing the news about the disintegration of medium and small enterprises."

This is the outcome of the criminal moves of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to shore up at the expense of medium and small enterprises comprador capitalists-run factories haunted by the spectre of the catastrophic economic crisis in the world and to step up war preparations.

Kim Sam

Farm Land in Wilderness

Due to the long drought the countryside suffers from want of rain

Farm land is used for war games by the US imperialist aggressors

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Agriculture which holds an overwhelming proportion in south Korea's economy has been extremely devastated."

Over 100,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is equivalent to about one hectare) of the arable land were requisitioned by the US imperialists for military purpose in the early days of their occupation of south Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, actively supporting the US imperialists' policy for aggressive war, left vast tracts of cultivated land at their disposal for expansion of military bases and military highways, etc.

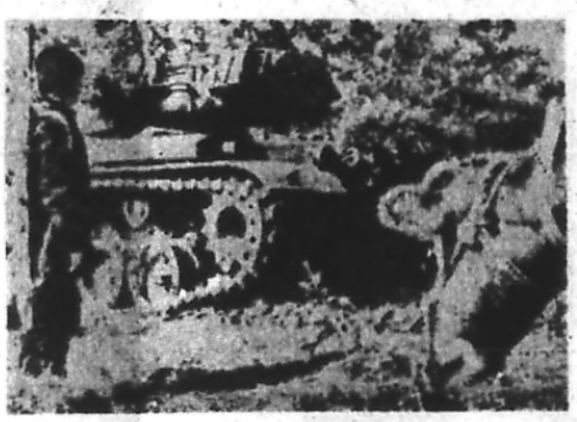
The area of arable land requisitioned for military purpose till 1968 from the time of traitor Pak Jung Hi's advent to power reached 130,000 *chongbo* and that of devastated land, 80,000 *chongbo*.

The area under cultivation decreased by 206,000 *chongbo* during four years from 1968. Of this greater part was used for expansion of military highways.

Between 1973 and October 1975 the cultivated land used for pollution industry introduced from foreign countries amounted to upwards of 4,000 *chongbo*.

According to the official data the area that got damaged by pollution was 100 *chongbo* in 1968. In 1971 the figure jumped to more than 1,330 *chongbo* or 13 times that of 1968. Last year it showed a remarkable increase.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, paying no heed to the peasants' interests, brought in large quantities of US surplus chemical fertilizers unfit for soil conditions of south Korea. The result was that the acidified land unfit for the growth of plants accounted for 80-90 per cent of the total arable land. A south Korean paper commented: "If the arable land is acidified in this way, all of our land under cultivation will become barren within ten years."



Even watered-down data released by the puppet clique show that 82 per cent of rivers are poorly embanked, with the result that the annual crop damage is as much as tens of thousands of million *won* and 70,000-100,000 *chongbo* of cultivated land are either covered with sand or washed away.

This has inevitably led to decrease in grain production. Reports say that this year crops will show a decrease of one million tons, caused by drought, flood and blights.

Accordingly, the rate of self-sufficiency in food grain goes down year by year. The watered-down figures made public by the puppet clique show that the figure stood at 79.8 per cent in 1967, 72.1 per cent in 1972 and 68.2 per cent in 1974.

Thus, south Korea which was a grain-producing centre has now been turned into a land of famine and it has to import large quantities of rice every year.

Kim Han Su

PEOPLE OF SOUTHERN AFRICA WILL CERTAINLY WIN IN THEIR STRUGGLE AGAINST RACIST CLIQUES

☆☆

Racism on the Brink of Ruin

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The old powers that possessed colonies in Africa have mostly been kicked out and the majority of the countries on this continent have won independence; and the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia are being hit from within and without and shaken to their foundation."

The flames of the national liberation struggle are fiercely raging over southern Africa.

White racist regimes are shaken to their very foundation. The days of racism are numbered.

The imperialists and racists once tried to form an interception line for warding off the national liberation struggle by linking South Africa and Rhodesia with Angola and Mozambique, the then colonies of Portugal.

The energetic struggle of the African people culminated in stepping up the decolonization. Mozambique and Angola won independence last year. The result was that the enemy's bulwark gave way like mud wall in flood.

In Africa the national liberation struggle is intensified with each passing day and the racists are driven deeper into hot water.

The government of Mozambique took such resolute measures as declaring a "state of war" and blockading the border with Rhodesia in March last to counter the reckless armed attack of Rhodesian racists and thus had a strangle hold on the racists. In step with it, Tanzania also entered a "state of war", and Zambia followed suit, "regarding the aggression on Mozambique as on their own".

The Organization of African Unity appealed to the member states to support the struggle of the peoples of Mozambique, Azania, Zimbabwe and Namibia and give all forms of aids including military aid to the peoples who have risen up in the struggle to overthrow the racist regimes.

At a number of sessions of the UN General Assembly the racists were castigated and sanctions were applied against them. A resolution condemning the apartheid of South Africa was adopted at the UN Security Council meeting on June 19.

Meanwhile, the armed struggle of the people against racist regimes is gaining momentum.

The patriotic armed units of Zimbabwe formed a new front in the southeastern and northeastern parts of the country and are dealing blows at the racists everywhere and making full preparations to storm into the den of the Smith clique.

The patriotic armed units of Namibia have liberated a vast area and are conducting vigorous guerrilla warfare, thus administering heavy blows, military and political, to the Vorster racists.

Imperialists and racists are making desperate efforts in great panic.

With the positive support from the US-led imperialists, the African racists are increasing military expenditure by a wide margin, bringing in weapons and war materiel, reinforcing the army and police and recruiting imperialist mercenaries.

They declared a state of emergency and are intensifying the suppression of the people as never before.

A glaring instance of this is furnished by the South African racist clique's recent savage massacre of Negro students.

Moreover, the bosses of US imperialism frequently summon the racist cliques of southern Africa and call on them for confabs to seek a way out of their predicament. While threatening the African people who have risen against racism, they are craftily working to coax them.

Whatever fanatic efforts the Smith and Vorster racist cliques may exert and whatever ways and means the imperialists may resort to, they cannot save racism that has lived out its days.

The African people will wipe out racism, branding it as an outcast off the orbit of history, and surely build a new Africa, free and prosperous.

Cho Son Won

The Struggle for Human Dignity and Liberty Will Win

In the wake of their massacre of students in Soweto in June last, the Vorster racist clique have arrested and killed at random the defenceless people calling for genuine rights to existence and opposing chauvinistic and racial discrimination.

On the 9th this month, 22 natives were killed in Cape Province alone.

During the recent three months in South Africa nearly 400 people fell victims to the gun firing of the racist murderers.

The Vorster racist clique who are hell-bent on the suppression of people have sharply increased the numerical strength of troops and police. While recruiting "volunteers" for punitive operations, they have now launched out on a man-hunting and round-up campaign.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Where there are exploitation and oppression, there will be resistance, and where there is resistance, there will be a revolutionary struggle."

The people's struggle in that country touched off in June this year by the Soweto students' uprising is becoming fierce in answer to the racialists' increasing suppression and now sweeping all parts of the country. This struggle is joined by all the coloured races as well as Africans.

The people's massive advance is conspicuous. This is evidenced by the three-day strike involving some 250,000 workers in Soweto, Alexandra and other towns on the 13th. The main feature of this strike, the biggest one in its scale in the 50 years, was that it assumed a more organizational nature than before. Their slogans were: "Down with the racialists' regime!" and "Stop savage suppression!"

The workers' strike and the people's dynamic advance went a long way toward intensifying the political and economic crisis of racialists, precipitating the collapse of their doom.

With the active support of the US imperialists, their master, the Vorster clique are now trying to stamp out the people's will to struggle by employing the tactics of appeasement and deception on the one hand and are intensifying savage acts by resorting to force of arms on the other.

With no machinations, however, can they ever check the righteous struggle of the people who have risen to break down the slavish chains of racialists and regain the human dignity and liberty.

Li Jo Won

Black university students of South Africa fight against the anti-popular policy of the racialists

Parisians and Africans demonstrate in protest against South African racialists' terrorism

(Continued from Page 3)

staffed with tens of thousands of more puppet policemen than before. In addition, there are over 300,000 police agents and "mobile police corps".

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique practice fascist despotism, proclaiming murderous repressive laws and decrees one after another. So, the whole of south Korea is now in a state of suffocation.

Right after the military coup, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique placed all parts of south Korea under "martial law" and issued "decrees" in succession. Thus the puppet army was brought into action. In only six days 23 political parties and 238 social organizations were dissolved, and over 2,300 press organs closed. In a-month-long period 100,000 or more patriots and guiltless people were randomly arrested, jailed or slaughtered. This is well known to the world public.

Here is a case in point. In October 1971 when the struggle of south Korean people, youth and students against fascism and for democracy was gaining momentum, "garrison decree" was published. As a result, schools were attacked by the armed police and more than 2,000 students were nabbed and incarcerated overnight.

The proclamation of "state of emergency" on December 6, 1971 and "extraordinary martial law" on October 17, 1972 plus successive promulgation of "emergency measures" on January 8, 1974 and thereafter—all this fully laid bare the savagery and ferociousness of the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

At present, the scoundrels are arresting, imprisoning and punishing at will progressive youth, students, intellectuals, religionists and other sections of people under the murderous repressive law unrivalled in viciousness—the "emergency measures". Among the victims are those involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation".

All facts glaringly show that the south Korean puppet regime is a fascist dictatorial regime, most nefarious and ferocious, which is maintained with the help of bayonet-wielding and that traitor Pak Jung Hi is a military hoodlum, ignorant and uncouth, engrossed in brandishing the sword and an infernal cutthroat and fascist hangman accustomed to man-hunting.

There is no doubt that the south Korean people will pass a severe judgement on the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique.

Li Jip

Kissinger's Plot to Prop Up Racist Regimes

Recently US Secretary of State Kissinger is frequently making tours of Africa in an attempt to prop up the colonial and racist regimes which are crumbling in southern Africa and materialize US aggressive ambition for Africa by using them.

As is known, Smith and Vorster racist cliques, dealt hard knocks and utterly isolated within and without, are now not in a position to prolong their days.

In all parts of South Africa black people's riots are taking place in succession and the struggle of the southern African people to sweep away the racist regimes and achieve national independence and freedom is gaining momentum.

And African people and progressive peoples in other parts of the world castigate the apartheid of Smith and Vorster cliques and positively support the liberation struggle of the people of southern Africa.

The Summit Conference of Five Countries of Black Africa which was held some time ago discussed the ways and means of abolishing the rule of racist regimes and called for strengthening the liberation struggle in southern Africa.

Encountered with powerful resistance from within and without, Smith and Vorster racist cliques are in an extremely precarious position.

Scared by this, Kissinger set out on foreign tours in an effort to bolster up the racist regimes.

This guy called Vorster, boss of the South African racists, to Zurich of Switzerland and had a three-day tete-a-tete. Then, from September 9 he commenced a "round-trip diplomacy" in Africa on Ford's new instructions.

During his tour this crafty fellow clamoured for a "peaceful settlement" of the questions of southern Africa including Rhodesia and Namibia.

Behind the "peaceful settlement" Kissinger is talking about is his nefarious intention to gain time through talks, stamp out the rapidly-mounting national liberation struggle in this region and thus maintain the racist regimes.

This is evidenced by the statement of Vorster blared at the end of a talk with Kissinger that he would "persist" in his criminal apartheid. Let us quote another arrogant statement of the Minister of Defence of South Africa that his troops would enter the territories of neighbouring countries in pursuit of liberation fighters of Africa. We must say the obvious—these statements came as a result of encouragement from Kissinger.

But the destinies of these racists are already sealed and Kissinger's efforts to deliver these stooges are nothing but a frantic manoeuvre of those in a great fright.

With no plots, however, can the US imperialists quench the flames of the people's liberation struggle which is fiercely flaring up in southern Africa and shore up the tottering bastion of colonialism and racism.

The US imperialists' intervention and subversive acts in southern Africa should be stopped at once.

Yun Hae Ik

"US Should Have Direct Discussions with North Korean Officials to Avoid Another Korean War"

US Congressman and University Professor Demand

Voices condemning the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and war provocation manoeuvres and the outrageous acts of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are frequently ringing out from the US Congress and public circles today when it is an irresistible trend of the times to denounce the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and demand the withdrawal of their aggression troops from south Korea.

According to a report from Washington, in a speech prepared for delivery in the US Senate on September 15, Senator McGovern "asked for direct discussions with north Korean officials to avoid another Korean war".

He said:

"We are allied in south Korea with a disreputable tyrant, Pak Jung Hi. He has been transforming south Korea into a model of totalitarian rule that is not worth risking US involvement in another Korean war."

Referring to the Panmunjom incident, he said: "The incident and its aftermath proved the forces that were sent to Korea a generation ago as a trip wire could trip this generation into another wrong war in another wrong place at another wrong time." "It was primarily a matter of good luck another Korean war did not erupt," he added.

He said: "The main effect of US troops in south Korea is to encourage an adventurous attitude by Pak Jung Hi and to stand as irrefutable physical evidence of our involvement with his repressive regime.

"We should begin a phased withdrawal of our forces from south Korea... as quickly as that can be accomplished."

He stressed: "The United States should have a willingness to have continuing discussions with north Korean officials."

He called for the removal of all tactical nuclear weapons from south Korea and condemned the repressive measures by Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

He went on:

"Pak Jung Hi stopped giving the impression that his regime is a democratic regime and threatens the students with death sentence in case of their political demonstration or of their absence in lectures without prior permission.

"Former south Korean President Yun Bo Son and former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, as we all recognise truly, were sentenced to long prison terms on August 28 for they said openly that the Pak regime was rotten and repressive.

"In short, the Pak regime keeps the south Korean people under savage dictatorship."

Cohen, Professor of Harvard University, in his article contributed to the "Los Angeles Times" on September 12, said that the recent events in Korea "have dramatized both horns of America's dilemma about Korea".

The murderous trial by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against 18 publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation," he noted, "reminds us how wrongly the huge amount of US military and economic aid to south Korea is wasted by Pak Jung Hi bent on forcing his repressive dictatorship."

Pointing out that the US government should "express its readiness to negotiate" with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea about "the stage-by-stage and gradual withdrawal" of its imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, he said:

"The President should announce the immediate withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from south Korea and the first stage of the gradual reduction of US ground forces there.

"He should also indicate American readiness to eliminate great-power intervention in Korean affairs.

"The President should state in the strongest terms that the US government condemns the repressive policies of the Pak regime.

"The President should announce our intention to attempt to open up official and unofficial contact with Pyongyang in the hope of establishing the communication required to begin negotiating the withdrawal of American forces and other measures and agreements."

He gave his positive appraisal of the "willingness" expressed by the DPRK "to revise regulation of the joint security area at Panmunjom".

(KCNA)

South Korean Puppet Clique Stage War Exercise in Vast Areas

The bellicose Pak Jung Hi military gangsters staged a criminal war exercise called "civilian defence training" on September 15 in vast areas of south Korea, according to a report from Seoul.

This regular monthly war exercise was more clamorous this time when the moves of the US imperialists, their master, to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea had become more reckless.

This war game took place in 35 cities, 122 county seats, 47 subcounties, plus the whole length of the military highways rapidly expanded in recent years in line with the US imperialist policy to turn south Korea into a military base.

In these vast regions and on the military highways, they dragged out puppet troops, reserve forces, public servants, workers, students, and inhabitants to kick up the din of "emergency rehabilitation training" and "training in taking shelter".

The war burlesque once again revealed the foul nature of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique bent on preparing the south Korean people as a scapegoat for a war, barring with military threats their struggle against fascism and for democracy and for the reunification of the country and whipping up war hysteria.

(KCNA)

WFDY Bureau Bitterly Flays Pak Jung Hi Puppet Clique's Illegal Verdict

The Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on September 9 sent a letter of protest to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique denouncing their suppression of those who published "the declaration for democracy and national salvation", according to a report from Budapest.

The letter of protest said:

The World Federation of Democratic Youth sharply denounces, in the name of millions of democratic youth, the unwarranted verdict passed recently by the Pak Jung Hi clique upon those involved in "the declaration for democracy and national salvation".

We demand an immediate revocation of the illegal verdict and a prompt release of all the democrats in prison.

The WFDY will continue to strengthen solidarity with the south Korean people and youth who are fighting for freedom and democracy and the country's reunification.

(KCNA)

Arab Republic of Yemen: 14 Years of Glory

The north Yemeni people established the Republic on September 26, 1962 and embarked on the road of new development.

In the 14 years that followed, the Arab Republic of Yemen has waged a worthwhile struggle to achieve the country's prosperity and bring genuine happiness to the people, smashing all sorts of repeated manoeuvres of the enemies.

Diverting big portion of the state investment to agriculture, the government promoted the agrarian reform and speeded up land improvement and irrigation projects and thus the agricultural production increased systematically.

The ARY today has become able to attain self-sufficiency in food and laid a firm foundation for the rapid development of stockbreeding.

Its industry developed to a certain extent as the textile mill, aluminium and cement factories, iron works and foodstuff factories were reconstructed and enlarged and many new factories and enterprises constructed.

Much success has also been achieved in the building of national culture.

The government set up schools of various levels and extended the network of educational establishments and pushed forward the training of teachers to meet this situation. And it trained a large number of native cadres.

Under the correct leadership of Ibrahim Muhammed Al Hamdi, Chairman of the Command Council, the people of the ARY are now vigorously advancing to rise to a higher eminence, while consolidating the successes already attained.

The Arab Republic of Yemen, a dignified member state of the Non-Alignment, firmly stands on the side of our people who are striving to realize the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and it expresses active support and approval for our righteous stand at the UN General Assembly and other international conferences.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"As in the past, the Korean people will continue to resolutely support the valiant struggle of all the Arab peoples against the Zionist and imperialist aggression and always remain a close comrade-in-arms of the Arab peoples in fighting the common enemy."

The Korean people who have positively supported the just cause of the ARY government and people will, in the future, too, fight side by side with the peoples of the ARY and other Arab countries in the front against the imperialists.

The friendly bond established between the Korean people and the ARY people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the building of a new life has been further strengthened day after day.

The Korean people sincerely wish the ARY people yet greater success in their future struggle.

Yun Ik Su

Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong" Issues Statement

Appealing to World People to Rescue Kim Dae Jung Whose Life Is in Danger and Other Publishers of "the Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation"

The Japan Headquarters of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification" ("Hanmintong") held a press conference on September 16 and issued a statement in connection with the fact that the illness of democrat Kim Dae Jung, one of those involved in the publication of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation", took a turn for the worse in Seoul prison and his life is in danger, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The statement noted that the illness of Kim Dae Jung became serious gravely imperilling his life and the worst is expected if he is left alone.

Facts show that the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique are leaving no stone unturned to kill him, the statement said.

Declaring that the Japanese government is responsible for the imprisonment of Kim Dae Jung, the statement stressed: "the Japanese government must make public even now the truth of the Kim Dae Jung abduction case and take positive measures for the reinstatement of Kim Dae Jung to his former status. It must immediately stop economic aid to the Pak Jung Hi regime and send a group of doctors at once to Kim Dae Jung from a moral sense of responsibility".

The statement made the following appeal to the world's people:

1) To direct greater attention to the destiny of all the patriotic personages including the publishers of "the declaration for democracy and national salvation" who are imprisoned in south Korea, especially of Kim Dae Jung whose life is in danger and strongly demand that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" release them.

2) To lift up voices in all parts of the world in denunciation of the Pak Jung Hi "regime" and its accomplices.

3) To arouse public opinion to make the countries which keep diplomatic relations with the Pak Jung Hi "regime" sever all relations, political, diplomatic, military, economic, trade and cultural, and demand its realization.

After the announcement of the statement Kim Jong Chung, Director of the International Department of the Japan Headquarters of "Hanmintong", answered questions raised by reporters.

He quoted the wife of Kim Dae Jung in Seoul as saying that her husband, "unable to walk out, crawled to her when she went to meet him" and bitterly denounced the criminal attempt of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to kill Kim Dae Jung in the form of "natural death".

(KCNA)

A Witness Asserts Injustice of Persecution of Poet Kim Ji Ha

A personage named Kim Cho Ok asserted injustice of the persecution of poet Kim Ji Ha by the hangmen at the fascist trial held in the puppet Seoul district criminal court on September 14, according to a foreign press report from Seoul.

An old acquaintance of Kim Ji Ha from school days, he said that the poet had always "contended that politics should be so shaped as to feed the people well and ensure them a good rest and literature should always serve to awaken the people." And he testified that this cannot be a "crime".

He was a witness proposed by the defence at the ninth hearing staged by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique against Kim Ji Ha on charges of violation of the notorious "anti-communist law".

His testimony once again glaringly exposed the ludicrousness of the shameless schemes of the puppet clique to charge a "crime" on Kim Ji Ha, making his political view and creative activity an excuse for forcing a penalty upon him.

(KCNA)

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